台灣養蜂業的空間活動*

The Spatial Movement of Apiculture in Taiwan

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Abstract

The apiculturists of Taiwan keep bees within bee-boxes. With these bee-boxes they move from one place to another in accord with the flower season of some plants every year for their bees gathering nectar and pollen and making bee-products such as honey and royal jelley.

Although individual apiculturists are slightly different in movement behavior, in general, they show highly communality in such spatial aspects as measured by the routes of movement, the kind of plants sought, and the period and frequency of emigration. Accordingly, based in the communality as states above two indexes are developed for establishing the various patterns of spatial movement as shown by the apliculture in Taiwan, these are (1) the distance of emigration; (2) the sequence of flower season. Using the two indexes two types of the spatial movement have been identified: (1) internal-movement (distance of movement within 30 km), (2) external-movement (distance of movement beyond 30 km). And the external-movement is further divided into four sub-types on the flower seasons.

As a result of analysis, it is found that the most important factors being responsible for the characteristics of apiculturist's spatial movement are (1) the distribution of the plants; (2) the density of bee-boxes in different regions in Taiwan; (3) the scale of production managed; and (4) the price of bee-products.

Finally, a flow chart and a map of ideal route for each area as perceived by most apiculturists are suggested to illuminate the process of decision-making and the nature of apiculturist's spatial behavior.

*本文撰寫期間，承吾師陳所長國章殷切指導，嚴師勝雄、施師添福、何師鎧光、范師宗德、安先生奎、賀師忠儒、陳學長文尚、孟學長靜提供寶貴意見。台灣省養蜂協會、台灣省農林廳植物保護科惠賜資料。全省蜂友慨允接受訪問，並熱誠貢獻寶貴的養蜂經驗。高麗珍、林伸伸、廖美菊、吳福松等同學協助實地調查與資料的整理，特此一併致上最深謝意。

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